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In these lines of trade they have already largely supplanted the Italians. In many cases, however, this success is attained by living in a manner far below the American standard, and often by means of the forced labor of boys and young men under the *padrone* system; and these conditions are due in large part to the low degree of education possessed by the exploited persons. It is too early, in the author's opinion, to judge accurately of the results of Greek immigration on this country; but, on the evidence he presents, one cannot but question whether it will prove a desirable addition to our population.

There can be no question about the value of this book as an addition to the literature of recent immigration, and it is a pity that many books dealing with racial elements, more important in point of numbers, lack the thoroughness, impartiality and comprehensiveness which characterize this study.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

*The Alien Problem and its Remedy.* By M. J. LANDA. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1911. Pp. xv, 327. 5s.)

This book is a case of special pleading, being chiefly a defense of the Jewish aliens in England and an attack on the British Aliens Act of 1905. It is a striking testimony to the difference in temperament between the British and ourselves that the presence in the United Kingdom in 1901 of less than 300,000 aliens (not counting the second and third generations born in Great Britain and therefore British subjects) should have led four years later to the passage of an act almost as comprehensive as our own act of 1882. Probably the tendency of the aliens to settle in a few localities (in 1901, 135,000 of them were in London) is responsible for focusing public opinion upon the subject.

Part I deals with "The Problem," and contains chapters on the history of the agitation leading to the passage of the act; on the extent of the influx, overcrowding, the economic aspect of alien labor, the standard of living, the second generation and crime. The author gives the history of the agitation in great detail, and spares no opportunity to abuse Sir William Evans-Gordon, Mr. Arnold White and other experts on immigration and charities, who were chiefly responsible for the enactment of the law. This part of the book is so obviously partisan, that some doubt is thrown upon the accuracy of the elaborate statistics which the author uses to overthrow the figures and conclusions of the Royal

Commission and of the advocates of restriction. It is impossible at this distance to verify his British figures, but his American figures are sometimes misleading. On page 296, for example, he undertakes to give the net addition to population by immigration in 1910. In doing so, he mixes up two tables, the one dealing with race, and the other with country of last residence. He takes the figures for the Russians, Italians, British, Austrians and Hungarians from the latter table, and those for the Germans, Scandinavians, Croatians and Slavonians, Greeks and Hebrews from the former. Thus, he gives the Russians as 169,908 and the Hebrews as 78,392, without explaining that the total Russian immigration included 15,000 Finns, 10,000 Germans, 22,000 Lithuanians, 64,000 Poles, only 15,000 true Russians; and 60,000 of the Hebrews he mentions as a separate class, less, of course, those who returned.

Undoubtedly, at the beginning of an agitation for restriction in any country, the statistics are incomplete, and important considerations are left out of account by both sides. This, at least, has been true in the United States. On the other hand, as Gobi-neau and Houston Chamberlain have pointed out, there are undesirable racial and individual qualities which perhaps never get into definite classification at all, but which impress themselves forcibly upon the public. It is absurd on the face of it to contend that the presence of less than half a million aliens should have led to such radical legislation, unless there were some good grounds for it.

Those grounds do not, however, appear in this book. On the contrary, the author has apparently sought merely to bring together everything that could be said in favor of the Jews in England; the other aliens he barely mentions, except the Americans, whom he considers the worst class of all. He combines his material with much ingenuity, and, if one were to take his statements at full value, one would be forced to conclude that the aliens, or rather the Hebrew aliens, were far superior to the natives in every respect. Doubtless some of them are; but one would like to have at hand some such book as Mr. Arnold White's *The Modern Jew* to learn the other side of the matter.

Part II is entitled "The Remedy," and contains chapters on legislation, including the report of the Royal Commission in 1903, the working of the act, proposed legislation, and the status of the alien. An appendix gives the text of the Aliens Act, 1905, and of the rules and orders adopted under it. The author,

although strongly in favor of the deportation of criminals, bitterly assails those executive powers on the part of officials which are considered, both in England and in this country, to be necessary to render such acts workable as to aliens generally; and he advocates cumbersome judicial machinery which would go far to nullify the advantages of the law.

The book as a whole is a comprehensive and masterly statement of the aliens' side of the question.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

*Les Naissances en France. La Situation, Ses Conséquences, Ses Causes. Existe-t-il des Rêmedes?* By RAOUL DE FELICE. (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. 1910. Pp. 370.)

The value of the book lies mainly in its survey of the numerous discussions of the French birth-rate, many of them ephemeral or inaccessible to foreign students. The thought is balanced and sane, the style lucid and dignified, penetrated with a profound conviction that his country's fate is trembling in the balance. For his purposes and for the foreign reader the abundance of quotations which has been criticised in France is a merit, because in a problem of this description it is not what any one man thinks but rather the general trend of public opinion and discussion that counts.

An epitome of the concluding chapter will give the best taste of its quality: The controlling influence leading to the decline of the French birth-rate is human choice. The main motive for that choice is prudence and the desire for an easy life for themselves and for their children, a desire strengthened by many features of the French economic and fiscal system. Formerly the quality pre-eminently French was courage, *l'audace*. This quality must be revived by teaching the masculine joys of responsibility freely accepted.

All remedies proposed by the writer may be grouped under one head: the father of a large family should receive from society, as he does not now, compensation, economic and moral, for his labor in rearing his children. The legality and wisdom of a special tax on bachelors are doubtful, but, the ability to pay being an important element, fathers of families should be taxed more lightly than bachelors. The father of an illegitimate child should be compelled to provide for its support, and if the father cannot be determined perhaps those who might have been the father should